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Special Session of Alberta Legislature

Disallowance Attacked by Mover of Resolution to Speech From Throne

Crowded galleries looked on as the fifth session of the Alberta legislature opened at 3 p.m. on Friday, a special session called by Premier William Aberhart to "clear up" the situation consequent upon disallowance by the Dominion government of three acts passed at the special August session of the house.

His Honor Lt. Gov. J. C. Bowen, performed the opening ceremonies, reading a brief Speech from the Throne and then leaving the house to its deliberations.

Firm conviction that recent disallowance of Alberta's legislation by the Dominion government "has precipitated a constitutional crisis in this country and is quite unfair to the honest determinations of this house to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions of our people," was expressed by William Tomyn, S.C., Whitford, in moving a resolution to adopt the Speech from the Throne in the legislature, at the opening of the special session.

Announcement that the government will take action to control the press, was made by D Bruce MacMillan, (S.C.) Lacombe, in seconding the resolution to adopt the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. MacMillan charged that some newspapers attempted to suggest to the courts and to the Dominion government to disallow or throw out provincial legislation, thus "attempting to rule by newspaper in defiance of the people's duly elected representatives.

Later in debate, the speaker said: "Insinuations or definite statements regarding passion and strife in this province are the most disloyal statements that can be made at this time, and are only intended to influence the weaker minds among their listeners. Every informed person knows that hope has returned a hundred fold among our people since this government took office, in spite of continuous adverse propaganda.

Taking part in the debate, D. M. Duggan, (Cons.) Edmonton, maintained that confidence had been lost and that the credit of the province had been destroyed. "I repeat that this government is guilty of destroying the credit of this province before it has evolved any substitution.

"I am not very much concerned about the technical violation of the constitution. I am tremendously concerned about the effect on the people of this country. A technical violation of the constitution can be remedied sometimes very effectively. I am suggesting, Mr. Speaker, there is something much more serious and more grave, and that is the effect on the people of this country.

"Are we promoting a disrespect for the constitution of this country? You can't sow seed of one kind and reap another profit. We are sowing the seeds by our disrespect and our defiance of the constitution that, if not yet, will leave this province and the rest of Canada in a very serious condition.

"In all seriousness I say that our attitude during recent weeks breeds disloyalty, promotes disrespect for law, encourages crime, and in the end will inflict irreparable injury upon the social and moral structure of this land."

W. M. Chant, (Ind.), Camrose, speaking during the debate said that he did not want to go into detail on his reasons for crossing the floor of the House, but he was prepared to say that the culminating point was reached when, as a member of the "social credit" party, he was asked to sign the "secret" pledge.

"This pledge, in my humble opinion, signs away your right of freedom and right of action and the right to use your own God given common sense. It is unknown in British parliaments," Mr. Chant declared.

W. L. Morrish (Lib.), Edmonton, claimed the advice the government had received regarding payment of dividends, was:

"Of course we can't. But per-

Will Reduce Car Licenses October 1

First reduction of passenger car licenses under the new license year plan, which opened last April 1, will become effective on October 1, according to announcement at Edmonton by Hon. E. C Manning, Provincial Secretary.

Those applying for car licenses on October 1 and thereafter will be given a 40 per cent reduction on the amount of the annual license. The new license taken out at this time will be good until March 31, 1938

Owners turning in their car license plates at the end of this year (1937) will be given a 20 per cent rebate on their annual license fee. The absolute "dead line" for turning in plates in order to obtain this rebate will be January 10, 1938. January 11 will be too late.

Those taking out licenses after January 1, possibly through having bought a new car, will be sold a license good for the three months' period ending March 31. This license may be bought at one quarter of the annual license fee. As the license year opens on April 1, a new license would have to be secured at that time.

Another change this year has been the reduction in motor truck licenses which became effective on September 1, one month earlier than the first reduction for motor car licenses.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association, which long advocated the change in the car license year, have expressed confidence that this change will have splendid results.

Special Session of Alberta Legislature (Continued)

haps the bankers can. Let's all unite in passing the buck of dividend payments on to the bankers. And if they can't do it, let's take the lead at the lynching. Or if the Federal government attempts to restrict us to our provincial jurisdiction, let's direct the wrath of disappointed dole hunters against the Federal authorities.

A motion by J. W. Hugill to adjourn the debate was defeated and the House adjourned.

The resumption on Monday was marked by stormy scenes.

A resolution by Hon. Lucien Maynard that the Dominion government has no power to disallow the legislation introduced by the provincial government in the previous special session, brought protest from D. M. Duggan on a point of order. This was ruled upon by the Speaker and debate continued. The two Edmonton members, Gerald O'Connor and D. M. Duggan declared the resolution seditious; however, on a vote being taken Mr. Maynard's resolution was carried, 45 to 11.

The three disallowed bills are:

The Licensing and Controlling the Banks, the Judicature Amendment Act to prevent action to test validity of provincial statutes, and the Property and Civil Rights bill.

The new bank taxation bill was later introduced, and is estimated to produce $2,100,000 annually.

Provisions of the bill include a penalty of $20.00 for every day following proclamation in the event of payment not being made. In addition the amount of the tax in this case would be doubled.

The taxation to be levied will be a tax of one half of one per cent on the paid up capital and one per cent on reserve funds and on undistributed or undivided profits.

At present, banks pay a tax of one tenth of one per cent on paid up capital, while branch banks pay a tax on a graduated scale running from $200 to about $5,000, according to size and business done

Tuesday's sitting brought a resolution from Chas. Cockroft that a provincial bank be established, and that members contribute one fourth of their sessional indemnities toward the initial deposit of $500,000. This was defeated.

An amendment to the Recall act offered by Mr Cockroft, that 10 per cent of electors on voters' list only be necessary instead of 66⅔ was also defeated. Another amendment by Fred Anderson, that 66⅔ of electors on voters' list as at last election was also defeated.

Hugill Regrets Signing Government Pledge

States Secret Pledge Might Be Construed as Seditious

In a weighty, yet restrained address to his constituents, John W. Hugill, former attorney-general of the provincial government, during a radio broadcast on Wednesday of last week, stated that he renounced completely and unequivocally all pledges demanded of him and given while he was a member of the government, and in the future would occupy a seat in the legislature by the side of James Hansen, sole independent member.

High lights of the speech, which lasted half an hour, are as follows:

After speaking of our judges and the courts of law, Mr. Hugill said: "So, in acknowledging as I do my indebtedness to the profession to which I have the honor to belong, for many individual expressions of kindness and encouragement, may I say there never was a time in the history of our province when it was so necessary that we assert ourselves individually and collectively for the public good directed to the preservation of those essentials in our democratic form of government which are so vital to all our citizens.

"You know what I mean, the right of every citizen to maintain his rights and his liberties in the courts of our land—to challenge government itself wherever and whenever it seeks to trespass upon individual rights without legislative competence, and not according to the known law and customs of this land and the very constitution under which it purports to act.

"In encountering the problems as they present themselves in an increasingly complex life, let us see to it that no citizen's rightful claim goes unprosecuted or undefended for lack of means to employ those competent to represent him."

In addressing the premier, the speaker said: "Mr. Premier, I hope you are listening in while I tell my constituents and friends in the city of Calgary and the province generally what I feel I must do, and my conclusions from the experience under your leadership of the past two years. I cannot attempt to tell it all in the short time at my disposal this evening—I shall have and will seek other opportunities—we shall meet in the legislative chamber —I shall have the satisfaction of sitting opposite to you and looking squarely at you—joining, I hope, with others in an insistent demand that you yourself vacate the high office which you now usurp. And that other high and important office you, Mr. Premier, have now assumed and for which you have no qualification whatsoever to support it with.

"Your abject surrender and subordination to the de facto premier Powell—himself not responsible to the electors of this province—is in itself sufficient reason for your resignation.

"Your mentality, bespeaking and exhibiting at every turn, as it does, the insanity of self exaltation, totally unfits you to be the leader of any government or a member of one, certainly not in this province of Alberta under a constitution as ours happily is.

"Your treatment of at least three of your former colleagues, members of the executive council and of so many members of the Civil Service, is of itself evidence of a sadistic mind, incapable of appreciating the fundamental amenities upon which alone our social order can hope to maintain."

Speaking of the secret pledges, the late cabinet minister said:

"I have nothing personally to regret or explain, or to qualify in my conduct of the office I have held for the past two years

"As a legislator I am not so certain. In order to remove all possible misunderstanding and confusion and make quite clear my own future course of action—I renounce completely and unequivocally all pledges demanded of me and given. I regret particularly that upon the earnest request of the premier, bordering almost upon a demand, I did sign the last one, the so called "secret pledge' under circumstances of which

Press Bureau Set Up By Provincial Govt.

The provincial government has passed an order-in-council for a sum of $5,000 to provide for the establishment of a press bureau which is to function under the Social Credit board, it was announced in a communication dated Sept. 20, received at newspaper offices

W. J. Allnutt, former editor of the Alliance Times, has been placed in charge of the bureau and has commenced his duties.

The purpose is stated to be the giving out of information regarding the changes that may be looked for in the very near future, and a regular bulletin will be issued to each weekly newspaper.

Banking reform, and other such important matters are said to be subjects on which the people of the province are said to be seeking enlightenment, and it is suggested the value of the weekly newspapers will be enhanced by this project.

Five Candidates For Edmonton By-Election

Edmonton is due for a barrage of political verbosity during the next few days, as five candidates were nominated on Monday of this week for the by-election in that city, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late H. Van Allen, K.C.

Those nominated were Mayor J. Clarke, (United Front); Ald. Miss Margaret Crang, (Lab.-Prog); E. L. Gray, (Lib.-Fusion); Jan Lakeman, (Communist); and Kice-Sheppard, (Social Credit). Polling will take place Thursday, Oct. 7th.

Hugill Regrets Signing Gov't Pledge (Continued)

many of my fellow members present are fully aware, but with considerable misgiving at the time.

Signing Was Mistake

In the light of the subsequent legislation brought forward of which I had then had no reasonable opportunity to consider, together with the further demands by way of unreasonable assurances I was asked to give, my act in so signing was clearly a mistake and I regret it exceedingly.

"What looked at the time an innocuous pledge of no real value and one which might be construed, hastily, I admit, as a mere play with words and attempt at rhetoric, in the light of after happenings might easily bear another and more serious meaning. I refer particularly now to the clause at the end of this so-called "secret pledge," which reads:

"'I also realize that the government of which I am a member is virtually at war, and that in war information which may appear unimportant is often vital.'

"Having in mind the subsequent public utterances of some members of the legislature—happily very few —such a secret pledge might be construed as having a seditious note —one which might excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state by law established or to raise discontent or disaffection amongst His Majesty's subjects or tend to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of subjects.

Pledges Require Earnest Thought

"I feel I should point out to you, my fellow legislators, who were also prevailed upon to subscribe to the pledge under review that your doing so now, and any further pledges demanded of you require your earnest consideration.

The address closed on a note calling for tolerance: "No man has the complete solution of the world's problems. Each country, each province, has its own difficulties to cope with.

"Improvement in general conditions in this province will only come and can only be of value to us founded upon tolerance of all views and mutual compromise, as the problems arise The general conditions in Canada show unmistakable signs of betterment. We should, in this province also, benefit by them if we contribute our share of effort in the general march upward to better things."

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

PARALYSIS

Paralysis appears to be a disorder of the muscle, but it is, in reality, a condition which results from a disorder of the nerves or the nervous mechanism which controls the muscles. The disorder of the nervous control causes either a rigidity of the muscles or a relaxed state; in either of these, complete or partial loss of control exists, and the muscles involved or the part served by the muscles, is said to be paralyzed.

The disorder of the nervous control is caused by damage to the nervous tissue. If the spinal cord is injured, there is a loss of sensation below that point The senses of touch, pain and temperature are lost because the connection which carries these sensations in from the skin is broken at the point of injury. Paralysis does occur as the result of infection, the action of bacteria or living disease germs In certain communicable diseases, the spinal cord is selected for special attack. This is the case in infantile paralysis in which disease, unfortunately, paralysis is one of the outstanding features. Injuries of the head may result in paralysis on account of the bone's pressing on certain centres in the brain which control the muscles

The rupture of a blood vessel in the brain means pressure; depending upon the extent of the hæmorrhage and its location, paralysis to a greater or less extent occurs This condition is commonly called apoplexy, or paralytic stroke. The blood contained in the blood vessels is under pressure. If the wall of the blood vessel becomes weakened, it may give way under this pressure and hæmorrhage result. The blood vessels of the brain are particularly delicate, and that is why they give way first. The weakening of the blood vessel walls occurs as a result of disease, particularly syphilis. In other cases, the break is not due to any particular weakening of the blood vessel walls, but to an increase in the blood pressure to a point that causes the blood to burst through the vessel walls.

The extent of the relief which may be given to the paralysed depends upon the cause of the condition. Many forms of the disease can be helped; some can be improved; for others, unfortunately, little or nothing can be done. Prevention is chiefly done through the control of infections.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Canadian National Earnings Increase

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending September 14th, 1937, were $4,149,716, as compared with $4,145,164 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $4,552.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "Crop Testing Plan."

"If I feed some of your Registered seed grain to my hogs, Mr. Strange, will it improve the pigs, and can I get them Registered?"

A good lady, new to farming, in all good faith, recently asked this question.

"No, madam, I replied, "Registered seed cannot perform that miracle. It cannot improve hogs. It can, however, greatly improve your crops both in quality and in yield, and so can help you to make more money."

"But why is Registered seed any better than any other kind of seed? What does 'Registered' mean anyway?" she said.

Many others have asked this question. Here is a short answer:

Registered seed comes from a crop that has been examined in the field by a competent cerealist, and found to be true-to-variety to a high standard of excellence—i.e., to contain not more than one off-type plant in ten thousand. The individual crop then is given a pedigree by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The cleaned seed is afterwards examined in the sack by the Dominion Seed Branch. If found to be high in germination, and almost free from the seeds of other kinds of grain and weeds, the sack is sealed and tagged, so the contents guaranteed to be Registered seed.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 5 amounted to 1,476,892 bushels, compared with 1,701,898 in the previous week and 3,664,692 in the same week of 1936. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re export in the latest week totalled 182,000 bushels compared with 1,427,000 a year ago. Clearances during the week of August 5 follow, with 1936 figures in brackets: Montreal, 1,282,809 (1,295,979) bushels; United States ports, 194,000 (862,098); Vancouver-New Westminster, 83 (462,715); Sorel, nil, 1,043,-900).

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CJCJ	690	kilocycles
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CJOC	950	kilocycles
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CFRN	960	kilocycles

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Fending Off Disaster

The season is rapidly approaching when fire hazards of the winter months will be drawn to the attention of the people of the western provinces in campaigns conducted by provincial and local authorities in, it is to be hoped, not a vain effort to curtail the annual loss of life and property through the coming season of cold without and warmth within.

Unless the co-operation of the general public, which means every individual member, is secured to the greatest possible degree, it is feared that the dangers of fire will also be again forcibly brought to the attention of the public in the months to come, in newspaper reports of disastrous conflagrations with their lurid and painful details of houses and contents destroyed, unclad people being forced out of burning buildings to suffer the agonies of burns and frostbites for weeks or months in local hospitals and in some cases, of charred human remains being discovered in the blackened debris of once happy homes.

If the lessons which are taught during these annual fall campaigns are taken fully to heart and the precepts therein propagated are remembered and rigidly put into practice, the winter will pass with few, if any; of these harrowing accounts appearing in the newspapers.

For, it is axiomatic, that the great majority of fires, and particularly those which occur in occupied homes, are the outcome of carelessness, either engendered by ignorance or negligence and in most cases the latter, for there are very few people nowadays who are not fully conversant with the dangers of fire and the precautions which should be taken to prevent them.

Often enough, the necessary precautions are not taken because of a laissez faire attitude. The home owner, frequently, is well aware of weak spots in his heating system and fully intends to remedy them, but, because of pressure of other things, neglects to make repairs, clean the chimneys and pipes or provide better protection where the stovepipe passes through a wooden wall, until it too late and the damage is done.

But there are other causes of fire which must be attributed to more than a laissez faire disposition, where negligence becomes positive and might reasonably be registered in the criminal class. Reference is made more particularly to the habit, all too frequently adopted in this country, of speeding up a sluggish fire, or starting one, with coal oil or gasoline. The danger of this practice must be well known. Too many object lessons have been held up in print from time to time, yet the practice has not been abandoned and dire consequences have ensued.

The use of coal oil is dangerous enough but when gasoline is used, either with intent or unwittingly, a disaster is not only invited but is almost inevitable.

Even in mid-September, long before the advent of the season of continous firing, reports appeared in the daily papers of lives sacrificed to this "human error" of rekindling dying embers by pouring coal oil over them. Fortunately in one case recently reported, the victim was a bachelor living alone and his rash act was not visited by death to others than himself.

But when such fatalities are reported in the early fall months, they should give pause and cause one "furiously to think" as the French say, in contemplation of the possibilities that lie ahead in the winter months when fires will be multiplied enormously and when stoking the stove and the furnace will be practically a continuous operation.

Raked as they are with driving winds and blizzards for six months of the year, more or less, the prairie provinces afford a perfect stage setting for fire disasters and this should be ever borne in mind by every resident.

In this country the risk of disaster is always potential even where proper precautions are taken, but where these are neglected the risks are multiplied, perhaps a hundredfold, possibly a thousandfold.

No owner or occupant of a home, store or other building which is required to be heated during the winter should allow the first blast of winter to pass over the land, unprepared for fire hazards. If there is anything that pays dividends, not only in coin but life and limb, it is fire prevention precautions of timely adoption.

In the early fall, before the winter fires are first lighted, is the proper time to check over the heating system. This is the time to underwrite the fire insurance policy, if there is one, by inspecting and immediately remedying every potential cause of a subsequent outbreak and above all to adopt a solemn resolution that neither coal oil nor gasoline will be used in the stove or the furnace under any pretext whatsoever.

On top of that it would be the part of wisdom to pass another unanimous resolution that this preliminary work will be followed up by periodic inspections through the winter months, when there is always time and opportunity to look things over and remedy defects which may have developed.

Use Of Words

Convey Your Thoughts Clothed In Simple Phraseology

Short words have greater strength than long ones. Rigid economy in choosing language is in itself a valuable discipline of mind, and a good argument is only blurred by elaborate expression. Moreover, there is a unique flavor in Anglo-Saxon words; in proper combination they have a strength of texture which nothing else can give.

There is no doubt that good speech is an art which all of us should cultivate. To some it comes more easily than others, but of all it demands the drudgery of constant effort. In this country we certainly need to remember the fact. Demosthenes had to work hard to master the art of speaking; men of lesser gifts will find the task no easier.—The New Outlook.

Danger From Overeating

Says Fat People Are More Subject To Diseases

Fat persons do not derive the same energy from their foods as the average person and are left more open to diseases and respiratory disorders, it is claimed by Dr. Burgess Gordon, associate professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

At the 45th annual convention of the British Columbia Medical Association, Dr. Gordon told of a man weighing 420 pounds who remained indoors three years because he was a subject of laughter. His starch intake in bread alone was 10 loaves a day.

Overeating, said the Philadelphia physician, is a disease, sometimes hereditary.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado river is the longest and deepest canyon in the world. In some places, it is more than a mile deep.

Ninety-year-old Nele Hansen attended the golden wedding of her 70-year-old son Johannes in Helsinge, Sealand.

"Erin Go Bragh" means "Ireland Forever."

Has Changed Greeting

Queen Elizabeth Adopts Hand Wave Used By Queen Mary

Close observers of Queen Elizabeth have noticed how, of late, she has adopted the hand wave in acknowledging public acclamation which has characterized Queen Mary's public appearance for many years.

When she was Duchess of York, the present Queen expressed public acknowledgment by raising the hand to head level and waving it from the wrist, palm downward. Of late she raises the hand but slightly, palm upward, a motion which usually coincides with a slight bow.

This is almost identical to the manner of greeting from Queen Mary. It is a graceful motion, said to be much less tiring when used over an extended period such as a state drive than the greeting formerly used by the Queen. Always accompanying it is the smile so beloved by the British public.

Changes Personality

Charlie Chaplin In Tramp Character To Disappear From Stage

A little tramp wtih baggy pants, gagantuan footwear and toothbrush mustache is no more, Charles Chaplin has announced.

The tramp sang his swan song, a jumbled lyric, in "Modern Times" after a career that stretched back to 1913.

And Chaplin, his creator, is at work on a story in which he will project an entirely new personality.

After a decade of evading talking pictures, the comedian admitted he has decided to attempt the transition from pantomine to speech.

"I cannot say how soon the story will be ready—a year, perhaps," Chaplin said.

"Miss Paulette Goddard will appear with me."

First Burglar: "Did you get anything?"

Second Burglar: "No, the fellow that lives there is a lawyer."

First Burglar: "Did you lose anything?"

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Tragedy Of Frustration

Youth Of Canada Without Chance Of Employment

The "tragedy of frustration" is overtaking thousands of Canadian young persons, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, told Kiwanians at Hamilton. Dr. Bruce was speaker at a luncheon of the 19th convention of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritimes district of Kiwanis international.

"The spectacle of this modern world is not one from which any of us can get any considerable satisfaction," said Dr. Bruce. "Time and again our newspaper makes us very grateful probably that we live where we do.

"Let us glance at something nearer home—the tragedy of lives that are purposeless, the tragedy of a new generation of youth, unwanted youth, youth that throughout the years of the depression has passed from childhood to adolescence to young manhood and womanhood with unemployment as its familiar companion.

"Fortunately there are, I am glad to say, some organizations which do their utmost to find work for these youngsters and teachers do a great deal of voluntary work to secure positions for boys and girls leaving schools," he concluded.

Dr. Bruce said he was "delighted" at the federal government's recent decision to vote $1 000,000 for the re-establishment of youth throughout the Dominion.

An All-Girl Crew

No Men Are Allowed On English Training Ship

A crew of nine women, commanded by a woman skipper, will "man" the seven-ton yawl Juanita when she sails from the River Dart in England for a fortnight's cruise to the Scilly Isles and France. Skipper Mrs. Charles Pears, wife of the well-known British marine artist, has fitted out Juanita as a women's training ship. Her crew, girls from shops and offices in the North and Midlands, have paid a premium and are signed on as apprentices.

No men are allowed on board. The girls will learn to handle the sailing boat in any weather, and do all the work demanded of an expert crew.

Mrs. Pears, who is Commodore of the newly-formed Union of Seafarers, told a Sunday Chronicle reporter how she trains her girl apprentices.

"Strict discipline is my first rule," she said. "My girls are never allowed to become passengers.

"Sailing, the general handling of the ship, knotting and splicing, chart reading and navigation are all in their curriculum.

"Most of my girls come from the North and the Midlands. They generally try to get small boats of their own. This qualifies them for membership of the newly-formed Union of Women Seafarers."

Electrical Phenomenon

Brilliantly Colored Fireball Seen In New Hampshire

The electrical phenomenon known as a fireball is rather a rare occurrence. Therefore one that I saw at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, at 5 p.m. on August 10 may be worthy of record.

I was seated on a second-storey porch inclosed with glass watching the storm. A radio aerial extends from a distant tree to a point on the side of the house some distance from the porch. Coincident with a crash of thunder, the fireball appeared. I cannot say that it followed the wire or came from the sky. It just came out of space and seemed to move directly toward the window and then fell as though to enter the cellar of the house. It was a round, bronze, glistening ball with gleaming rays shooting from the top and sides; by its beauty and brilliance reminding one of an ornament at the top of a Christmas tree.

Such was my fleeting sight of a fireball. Probably at the same instant, all electric fuses in the house blew out with unusual violence.—Mary Ethel Hunneman, in Science.

The Largest Grape Vine

The great vine at Hampton Court, which once again is yielding 500 bunches of prime black grapes, is not the largest in Britain. That distinction goes to a vine at Kippen, in Stirlingshire, which is claimed, indeed, to be the largest in the world.

Now they say appendicitis is an hereditary disease, like teeth, tonsils, and taxes.

OPPOSING JAPANESE ADVANCE



General Feng Yujhsian, often referred to as the "Christian General", who is playing a prominent part in the defence of China's territory.

Requirements Are Rigid

Air Stewardesses Are Scarce Because Few Can Qualify

American Airlines is facing a serious shortage of trained personnel to qualify for the jobs of air stewardesses on its line. At the present time 125 girls are employed as stewardesses all over the system. Business is increasing, and it is now necessary to add more flights to services offered. But the problem is where to find the girls to place in service on these flights.

According to Newton Wilson, supervisor of stewardesses for American Airlines, there are not enough girls in the whole United States who are qualified to fill the positions he is ready to offer them. At present, there are 755 applications on file in the company, but among them, not enough to meet rigid requirements for this newest of all professions for women.

In order to qualify for this position of air stewardesses, a girl must be first of all a registered nurse. American Airlines makes this the prime requisite since experience has proven that a girl who has successfully completed nurses' training is well disciplined, responsible and experienced in handling people. In addition, she must be five feet five inches tall and weigh not more than 120 pounds. Most of all, she must possess a pleasing personality, meet people easily, and have an interest in what is going on in the world. If the applicant meets all these qualifications American Airlines does the rest.

The profession of air stewardess opens up a new field of endeavor for women who desire and demand dignity and satisfactory remuneration in their work. It offers a wide variety of interest to an intelligent girl, an opportunity for travel, to meet interesting people and to develop a finished technique in handling people which will be of immense value to her all her life.

To Extend Trade

Move To Increase British Shipping On The Pacific

The London Daily Mail, commenting on a prospective agreement to increase British shipping in the Pacific, said the British Government "must be prepared to go on extending unwavering support; and to secure a fair field and no favor in the Pacific . . . subsidy must be met by subsidy and restrictions by counter measures."

"If," the paper said, "Britain's ships are granted help as substantial as their foreign rivals, it won't be long before our ensign again is supreme in the Pacific."

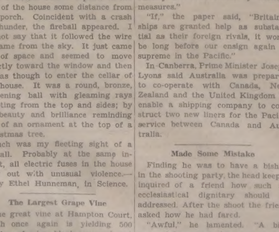
In Canberra, Prime Minister Joseph Lyons said Australia was prepared to co-operate with Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom to enable a shipping company to construct two new liners for the Pacific service between Canada and Australia.

Made Some Mistake

Finding he was to have a bishop in the shooting party, the head keeper inquired of a friend how such an ecclesiastical dignitary should be addressed. After the shoot the friend asked how he had fared.

"Awful," he lamented. "A bird rose right under his gun and I shouted. 'Shoot the damned thing, Your Holiness!' And I saw at once by his face that I'd used the wrong title!"

There are about 665,000 old age pensioners between the ages of 65 and 70 in England at present.



"But where does one find these jobs, Gert?"
—From The Sydney Bulletin.

Through A Glass Darkly

Latest Fad Seems To Have Originated In Hollywood

Various explanations of the rage for dark glasses have been offered; among the plausible ones, the genealogy that traces it to Hollywood, source of so much of our culture nowadays. It is said that celebrities there took no wearing these cheaters as a sort of domino to conceal identity from their more forward admirers.

Their use against beach glare and the squint that beauty in Hollywood and elsewhere will not risk even for a few hours lest it aid the ravages of time is another common explanation. The commonest one of all, of course, is that they save eyestrain in glare of all kinds for man, woman and child.

Admitting the weight and plausibility of these accountings, though, it is plain that the rage for seeing through a glass darkly is sublimating from utility into a fetish. If the thing goes on, dark glasses presently will be worn against 60-watt lights, candle-light or moonlight, even.

Is it fanciful to suggest that they may come into the category of the eighteenth century domino and beauty spot, aids to conquetry that make blemish and concealment a point of loveliness, or sometimes cover a lack of it?—New York Herald-Tribune.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

SANDWICHES PAST AND PRESENT

Once upon a time, in the days of long ago, a warrior could not leave his men and the battlefield long enough to get his meals. It took so long for a knight to dismount in those days, his servant brought him a piece of meat between two pieces of bread and he ate this food on horseback. He was more than delighted with this new dish and gave it his name. He was the Earl of Sandwich and ever since "sandwiches" have been very popular.

So the story goes. Whether it is true or not, we do not know, but it sounds probable.

Sandwiches are the most substantial part of the school lunch pail. They should be the part of the lunch that yields most calories but it should be planned so that there is a good deal of variety in the fillings. Plan to use brown bread quite often.

The selection of the lunch pail itself is important. Do not use cardboard boxes, as they absorb odors. Use a container that can be washed and aired and see that this is done quite often. Stale food odors spoil many appetites.

One important part of each lunch pail is fruit. See that there are a couple of apples in the pail, so that the child can munch these at recess. Fruits help supply the body with the necessary mineral matter and vitamines. They are also laxative foods. When plenty of apples are used in the diet all winter, there will be no need of sulphur and molasses for a spring tonic.

GINGER SUGAR TOPS

4 cups flour
1 cup molasses
1½ cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup butter
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons soda

½ cup syrup and ½ cup molasses may be substituted for the cup of molasses.

Mix the ingredients to make a stiff dough. Roll into balls and dip in sugar. Put in greased pan a distance apart. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. This recipe makes about five dozen cookies.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Keeps On Making Cheese

Product Of Saskatchewan Dry Belt Of Superior Quality

Charles Busby operates a cheese factory at Lisieux in Southern Saskatchewan. And he is right in the dry belt where there is no pasture for cows. At first glance it looks as though Mr. Busby should have folded up his cheese plant and gone out of business.

But he keeps on making cheese and it is of sufficiently high quality to win awards against cheese produced in modern cold storage plants in Regina and Saskatoon.

There are 31 farmers who deliver milk to the Busby cheese factory, and these cows have nothing to eat but Russian thistle which appears to delight in growing where nothing else will make a showing.—Peterborough Examiner.

Would Ban Auto Horns

Leave horns off motor cars, G. A. Hodgson, of the Ontario department of highways, told the Industrial Accident Prevention Association at a luncheon in Toronto, and "there would be a 50 per cent. decrease in our accident rate overnight."

Bibliomancy is the term used to designate the practice some people have when puzzled of opening the Bible at random, reading a verse, and allowing it to determine the person's course of action.

There's no danger in just taking a sniff of the flower, but the ordinary lily of the valley contains minute quantities of the most powerful heart poison known.

Manufacturers of all kinds of goods from steel gates to jewelry send their representatives to the London museums to study the exhibits for new ideas.



IN
PACKAGES - 10c
POUCHES - 15c
½-lb. TINS - - 70c

BF-47

Noiseless Street Car

Has Rubber Wheels Which Operate Silently

Development of a noiseless street car with new standards of comfort was described to the tariff board by George Gray, representing the Canadian Transit Association, Montreal.

The car had been designed at the instance of the United States Transit Association, Gray said, and $1,000,000 had been spent in experimental work before it had been put into service.

"It is an attempt," he added, "to standardize on a vehicle that will compete with buses and private cars.

"The hope has been to produce a street car at from $15,000 to $17,000.

"As developed it has remarkable powers of acceleration and deceleration. It is silent and comfortable."

The car was described as having hard rubber wheels which run on tracks.

Some of the cars were running in American cities, Gray said, but there was none in Canada yet.

One Look Is Enough

We are inclined to doubt the statement of the American Automobile Association that men drivers have better vision than women drivers, says the Toronto Saturday Night. We have yet to meet the man driver who can spot a hat in a passing shop-window and describe it down to the last detail.

Master—Why haven't you learned your geography?

Jones Minor—I heard them say that the world was changing every day, so I thought I'd wait until it settled down.

Persons having very keen eyesight can see the planet Jupiter in the daytime.

America's most beloved actor of the day, Joe Jefferson, was born on February 20, 1829.

Kept Tennis Crowd Moving

Spectators Stood Every Time Queen Mary Changed Her Position

When the Queen Mother arrived on the last day of the tennis tournament at Wimbledon, the fifteen thousand spectators round the central court stood up like one man, while the players bowed from the court. That is a custom that is always observed. Around six o'clock Queen Mary arose and the fifteen thousand spectators likewise stood up, as is fitting when Her Majesty leaves the grandstand. But to their surprise Queen Mary sat down again. She had just shifted her position out of the sun. A suppressed chuckle ran round the stands, and a chuckle by fifteen thousand people, even if smothered, makes a lot of noise. The setting sun reached the Queen and Queen Mary changed her position twice more. Twice again all the trusty fifteen thousand stood up. Finally, when Queen Mary was really leaving at seven o'clock, she smilingly signalled the spectators to keep their seats.

Will Be Used Again

Doll Has Guarded Church Entrance For 53 Years

From its place in the wall of the Anglican Cathedral at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, a doll has been removed after 53 years and will be set over a new entrance by workmen who are enlarging the house of worship. In 1884, when the cathedral was being built, a bricklayer found a gap over the door. He called to a child playing with a doll and asked her if she would give him something to put in the hole. She handed him her small, nude, legless and armless china doll.

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was built to commemorate Napoleon's victories; construction was started in 1806 and finished in 1936, by Louis Philippe.



Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Airway To Orient

Predict Three-Day Plane Service From New York, Via Canada

Three-day plane service between New York and the Orient, via Canada and the Arctic, is predicted for the future by William Herbert Hobbs, retired University of Michigan geologist and explorer.

Two routes across the polar wastes—one to China, the other to Japan—are envisaged by the scientist. Neither would cross the north pole.

He praised pioneering efforts of Russian aviators in flying from Moscow to the Pacific coast by a polar route, saying they demonstrated the practicability of long-distance polar flights, but the Russian routes, he said, offer no commercial possibilities.

This New York-China route would provide for stops at Montreal, Fort Hope near Hudson Bay, Borden Island in the Arctic, Kotelnoi in the new Siberian Islands, Viliuisk and Chita in Siberia before reaching Peiping.

In a flight to Japan the same route would be followed as far as Fort Hope. From there it would cross the magnetic pole to Banks Island, Wrangel Island, Japanese Sakhalin and thence to Tokyo.

Huge supplies of gasoline would not be necessary because refueling facilities could be provided at each station.

Emphasizes Diet For Health

Educational Film Shown Under Auspices Of Canadian Red Cross Society

"A pint of milk, two ounces of butter, some green salad, some green vegetables, an orange or a tomato, plenty of cheese and meat, and, of energy, bread, potatoes, sugar, butter or margarine!"

It sounds like a recipe, and it is—the recipe food scientists give for a "well-balanced day's food for a working man." But not for a child, they say. The growing child needs more of the body-building and protective foods and less of the energy. Less bread and sugar.

"Too much sweet stuff may spoil his appetite and cut down the money mother has to buy greenstuffs, cheese, milk, fruit and meat, which will keep him healthy and help him to grow properly."

All this and much more was gleaned from an educational film shown under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society at the C. N. E. in Toronto by the Dominion Sound Equipment people. This film will be available to groups with facilities for displaying it, and will be used extensively in the nutrition courses staged by the Red Cross.

This film stresses the value of proper food—not only as health and economic factors—but in the restoration of world trade! The fact that malnutrition and starvation are rampant in some countries of the world, while in others there is a surplus of food supply—as claimed by the League of Nations which in 1935 set up a special committee on the subject—has given the world's thinkers a bad headache, it seems. Experts have taken up the problem. Surveys and investigations are the order of the day. Experiments are being made with both persons and animals to show the effect of food on health and stature. The importance of nutrition is being shouted from the house-tops!

"If people eat enough of the proper food there will be no over-supply—in fact farmers the world over will have to increase their output," says Lord Astor, Chairman of the League's committee, as quoted in the nutrition film. "This means that a wise nutrition policy will help to restore world trade, and be an important factor in the preservation of peace."

While ignorance about proper diet is widespread, it is claimed, and many people who eat plenty can still be undernourished without knowing it, it is generally agreed by the experts that poverty is the chief cause of malnutrition.

Awoke From Trance

Man Pronounced Dead Walks Away Without Identification

After being pronounced dead by his rescuers and placed in a shed to await arrival of police, a young man found on the highway in Quebec, awoke from his trance and left the village without giving his name.

The man was picked up on the roadside a short distance away from where he lay near his demolished bicycle. Unconscious and showing every appearance of death, he was placed in a shed by villagers who found him.

Provincial police were notified. When two officers arrived on the scene they were told by the villagers the supposed corpse had arisen and walked away without identifying himself. He did say, however, he had been struck by an automobile.

Queer Plants In Africa

In dry sections of Africa, where no rain falls for a year or more at a time, tiny plants grow and thrive on the rocky, sun-parched soil. By imitating the stones, they are unmolested by birds and beasts. Even the colors of the plants vary, always matching the particular type of surrounding rock.

Nearly 12,500,000 pounds of fish were caught off Japan last year.

Six Separate Towns

Industrial Places In England Known As The Potteries

Thousands of souvenirs made from clay, such as mugs, beakers, ash trays, plates and teapots bearing pictures of King George VI., Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, or the lion and the unicorn, were turned out in England's smoky industrial towns known as The Potteries, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. These were sent by shiploads to British colonies and to the United States.

The Potteries cover an eight-by-three mile strip of Staffordshire, Central England, with bottle-shaped kilns, blackened fields and workmen's cottages. Much of Great Britain's pottery and fine porcelain is made there. If the label on the back of a mug reads either Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Longton, Tunstall or Fenton it came from The Potteries, for all these six towns, together with several smaller ones, are strung along a road, like beads on a string, in this district.

They have been united into a city called Stoke-on-Trent, which officially has a population of nearly 280,000, but to discerning visitors they remain six distinct little towns of little houses set against little hills.

Hanley is the largest, with a population of more than 67 891 inhabitants. Stoke, which makes the finest quality china, has a population of more than 37,935 and is the railroad centre. Burslem, where Arnold Bennett attended school, and where Josiah Wedgewood was born, has been called the "Mother of the Potteries." Crude brown pottery was made there from local clay before the end of the sixteenth century.

The industry picked up considerably after purer clays were imported in 1715 from Devon and Cornwall. But the earthenware remained crude and chiefly utilitarian until it fell into the skillful hands of Josiah Wedgwood in 1744. He made ornamental as well as useful products and, presenting a cream-colored service to Queen Charlotte in 1762, was appointed potter to Her Majesty. He also made a dinner service for Catherine the Great.

Other famous potters of the period who worked at the Potteries were Josiah Spode, Herbert and Thomas Minton and William Copeland.

Visitors to The Potteries need not expect to see tall chimneys and huge factories. Each pottery remains small and intimate, usually employing descendants of former employees and calling them by their Christian names. The workmen are skilled craftsmen who take pride in their work, aware that they do it better than machinery could.

Since The Potteries are located in the centre of the North Staffordshire coal field, coal for the kilns is obtained locally, as is clay for the saggers and coarse earthenware; but all the other raw materials are imported. China clay is brought from Cornwall and Devon, gypsum, chert, flint, glazing chemicals and colors from other parts of England, feldspar from Wales, Norway and Canada, and bones from South America to be burned and mixed with clay.

More Help Than Hindrance

Statistics Show Back Seat Driving Valuable States Traffic Expert

Next time the missus leans over from the back seat and says, "Charley! Don't go so fast!" or "John! You almost hit that truck. Do you want to kill us all?"—don't let it get you. Just let an understanding smile trickle across your face and say, "Yes, dear."

No fuss. No bother. Because backseat driving isn't the scourge it's cracked up to be. It's been figured out—scientifically—that backseat driving is more of a help than a hindrance these days.

This fact was divulged at the Rutgers University traffic school for police officers by Dr. Harry de Silva, Harvard University traffic expert, who said there are more accidents among cars without back seats than those with.

Dr. de Silva's information was based on clinical tests made of 150,000 drivers in 15 sections of the country.

He said the cataloguings also revealed that women may not be as good drivers as men but they have fewer accidents because while "women have some bad driving characteristics, they are, on the whole, more careful."

Immediate Returns

Eyes of harvesters on the W. R. Gerking ranch at Bend, Oregon, bulged when nickels, dimes and quarters started tumbling from a clover thresher. The crew threshed $3.85. Gerking said he thought the money was from a purse lost in the field last spring.

The amount of wheat fed to Canadian livestock and poultry during the crop season 1936-37 is estimated preliminarily at 12,774,000 bushels as compared with 20,939,000 bushels in the 1935-36 season.

Australia began as a convict colony; England settled it as a place to send her criminals.

A tall and stately girl is merely a long, lanky girl with money.

There are about 8,000 selected and catalogued varieties of apples.

Petrified Dinosaur Eggs

Valuable Discovery Made In Waterton National Park

Paleontologists will be asked to verify what is believed to be a nest of petrified dinosaur eggs, laid perhaps 60,000,000 years ago, and discovered following a landslide during a mountain highway construction job in the Waterton National park, 45 miles southwest of Lethbridge.

They may be a world find. The only other dinosaur eggs ever discovered were found in Mongolia.

The petrified eggs are nine inches long and six inches in diameter. The nest is more than three feet in diameter.

During the thousands of years since the dinosaurs roamed Alberta valleys, time had formed a perfect crust of rock over the nest.

Perhaps they are the eggs of a Duck Bill dinosaur, a common variety to paleontologists, or they may be those of some more valuable prehistoric monster.

Valleys of southern Alberta have yielded many dinosaur skeletons, especially in the Cypress hills, south of Medicine Hat, near the United States boundary.

Dr. C. M. Sternberg, paleontologist, a member of the geological survey of Canada, from Ottawa, carried on field research work in the fossil beds of the Cypress hills this summer, making many valuable finds. Bones of a flesh-eating dinosaur, which he estimated lived 60,000,000 years ago, were found.

Dr. Sternberg's opinion on the authenticity of the eggs and nest found in the national park may be sought.

Air Bases

Islands In Pacific To Be Used As Fueling Stations

Remote islets in the Pacific have become the scene of lively activity.

Great powers, which only a few years ago passed them by as of little consequence, are now quietly picking them up as fueling bases for aircraft.

Landing parties, it is understood, recently went ashore from the cruiser Leander and hoisted the Union Jack on the small islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, to the north of Pitcairn, made famous long ago by the mutineers of the Bounty. The islands lie almost midway between New Zealand and South America.

The Leander is in the New Zealand division. She reports to the New Zealand government.

Russia, the United States, France and Japan are all taking a hand in the search for potential air bases. Two years ago, Bahrein, in the Gulf of Persia, was established as a British base. Last year the United States claimed Baker, Jarvis and Howland islands. France acquired Clipperton only last year.

With their smooth lagoons, small islands of the Pacific make ideal landing places for the flying boat.

Reversed The Process

Parachute jumper Ray Bridges, who has made many leaps from aircraft, stood on the ground, hopped into the air, gripped the end of a flying cable, and 25 minutes later was hauled into an airplane flying 2,000 feet over Dallas, Texas, reversing the process which has made him famous.

The weather was hot, and the jelly had not set too well.

"No jelly for me, mum," said the youngest. "I don't think it's dead yet."

Ebensee, Austria, still uses a mountain stream which runs through the main street of the town as its laundry.

England had 800 more divorce cases than courts could handle in the last session.

Owns Mine In Desert

Woman Prospector Discovers Pitchblende, Silver And Helium

Mrs. Josie Bishop, San Francisco, who wears a dollar hat, has uncounted millions—but only seventy-eight cents in cash. She admitted that, and almost in the same breath told of turning down $10,000,000 for her lease.

She is the owner of a mine, deep in the Mojave Desert, where she prospected for twenty years, that assayists say might hold the richest supply of radium ore recently discovered, and certainly holds enough silver and helium to make her the richest woman in the world.

All Mrs. Bishop's affairs have been turned over to "the judge," Jess Dorsey, a Bakersfield attorney, and they "are not signing anything until we know how much we've got."

Assayists at the Madame Curie Institute in Paris reported that the pitchblende ore from her mine shows one gram of radium to eight tons. Radium is worth $72,000 a gram—and the mine is reported to have uncountable tons of pitchblende. At least eleven mining engineers are on the claim, where the ore runs 365 ounces of silver to the ton.

Mrs. Bishop, who wants to go back to her desert canyon house, which now is guarded, has hired two secretaries to take care of her mail and callers.

"I could cry because I wasn't able to help all the people who appealed to me," she said. "I wanted to, but I only have seventy-eight cents of my own."

Quality Of Western Crop

Protein Content Compares Favorably With Five-Year Average

Protein content of western Canada's 1937 hard red spring wheat, although lower than last year, will compare favorably with the average of the previous five years, a report by the research bureau of the board of grain commissioners for Canada said.

In connection with the survey, 2,269 samples of hard red spring wheat grading No. 1 hard to No. 4 northern inclusive, No. 4 special and Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. Garnet were tested.

From Manitoba, 1,202 samples were tested with the mean average protein content shown as 13.7 per cent. for all grades, while mean average of all grades from Saskatchewan was 14.8 per cent. Alberta's 316 samples tested showed a mean average of 14.6 per cent. for all grades.

Mean average for all grades for the three provinces was 14.3 per cent. with a maximum of 19.5 and a minimum of 9.3.

Going On Lecture Tour

Grey Owl Plans Trip Through England And Scotland

Grey Owl, well-known Indian writer and naturalist, is preparing for another lecture tour—this time through England and Scotland.

Accompanied by his wife and secretary he will display at different theatres throughout the United Kingdom his film "The Trail," depicting Canadian woodlore and wild life.

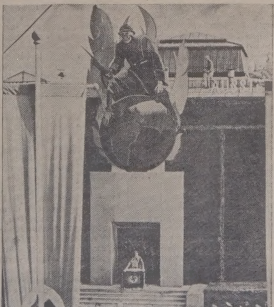
Grey Owl has voluntarily resigned his position as wild life expert on the National Parks staff for seven months of each of the next three years in order to fulfill his lecturing obligations, but will spend the remaining five months at Beaver Lodge, near Prince Albert, Sask.

When interviewed, he said he left his "pets", the beavers, in trustworthy care of Billy Clare, Jelly Roll and Rawhide, three Indian friends.

Grey Owl has been taken into the Indian Confederation of North America, an honor which he cherishes very highly, when he was First National Scout.



NAZI CONGRESS HITS COMMUNISTS



Speaking beneath a huge effigy of a fearsome looking Bolshevist soldier, pictured striding across the world, reaping death and destruction, Chancellor Adolf Hitler blasted Communists as "an international Bolshevist gang of criminals" when he addressed the annual Nazi congress at Nuremberg (above).

The First Locomotives

Were Known By Name Until Numbers Came Into Use

In the early days of railroading in Canada locomotives were christened with a biblical name. Among the first were three which bore the names of Shem, Ham and Japheth. They were put into service on the Grand Trunk Railway upon the opening up of the line between Montreal and Brockville.

The first locomotives built in Canada were the product of a Hamilton firm; before that the engines used on the Great Western Railway were brought across the Atlantic from Great Britain. For many years the practice of giving names to the locomotives was kept up, just as we still give names to ships. But the crop of locomotives became too great for the vocabulary available, and so numbers were adopted.

It is a far cry from the old days of the middle of the 19th century to the modern streamlined locomotives of advanced engineering design now used on some of the trunk lines. —Kitchener Record.

Youth Training

Will Be Established In Rural And Urban Points In Manitoba

Youth training centres providing agricultural and occupational instruction of rural and urban points will be established in Manitoba this fall under joint Dominion-provincial arrangements, Hon. Ivan Schultz, minister of education, announced. An approporiation of $35,000 is earmarked for the work.

Directed by a central commission, the youth centres will carry out recommendations of the national employment commission. Facilities of the department of education, Winnipeg and rural school boards have been enlisted in a co-operative Dominion, provincial and municipal effort.

In Greater Winnipeg, occupational training classes will be established with classes running throughout the winter. The school board will supply buildings, heat and light while the government will finance teaching and supplies.

Leonardo da Vinci, besides being one of the world's greatest painters, was also a sculptor, architect, inventor, musician, engineer, and philosopher.

Canada's Fruit Imports

Are Valued At Over Eight Million Dollars Yearly

Canada is a great fruit producing country, but recent figures show that we also import fruit to the value of $15,881,000 a year. These, of course, are fruits we do not grow here or fruits which are brought in from Florida and other States before our own ripen.

The chief import is oranges, last year's being very nearly $7,000,000. Next comes raisins worth $3,845,000. We took over $2,000,000 worth of bananas and $1,600,000 worth of lemons.

The supremacy of oranges imports is no doubt due to the creation of eating sliced oranges or drinking orange juice for breakfast. Not so many years ago oranges and orange juice had no place on the breakfast menu. To-day, the habit is almost universal. And, of course, the raisin pie is the prince of pies.

Have Definite Value

Swimming Goldfish Tend To Soothe Nerves Of Patients

Swimming goldfish have a definite value as part of the curative equipment of a general hospital, in the opinion of Miss Hawkins, matron of Erith and District Hospital, London. "Goldfish swimming in a large glass bowl have a wonderfully good effect on the patients' nerves," she said. "It is fascinating to watch them, and gives the patients something to think about besides their illness. "I have already advised the board to place goldfish in our children's ward, and I shall not be content until we have them in every ward in the hospital—or, better still, a large glass tank full of brightly coloured tropical fish. The doctors are all in favour of the idea."

Conducive To Harmony

The United States Agriculture Department experts said the radio is conducive to barnyard harmony. It makes for contented cows, more gentle horses, satisfied fowl. "It is important that a cow not be excited by loud or boisterous noise at milking time," explained T. E. Woodward, of the Department's Dairy Division. "Barnyard broadcasts should be soft, soothing lyrics."

Rain water is not chemically pure.

2222

Little Helps For This Week

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 5:20.

The freedom from all wilful sin,
The Christian's daily task;
Oh, these are things so far below
What longing love would ask.

Dole not your duties out to God. You perhaps will say that all people fall short of the perfection of the Gospel, and therefore you are content with your failings. But this is saying nothing to the purpose: for the question is not whether this perfection can be fully attained but it is whether you come as near to it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you. Whether you are not in a much lower state than you might be if you sincerely intended and carefully labored to advance yourself in all Christian virtues. We know not exactly how low the least degree of obedience is which will bring a man to heaven. But this we are quite sure of, that he who aims no higher will be sure to fall short of that, and he who goes farthest beyond it will be most blessed.

A Human Tuning-Fork

Peculiar Case Of Musician In A Vienna Orchestra

Dr. M. Gatscher, of Vienna, is studying the case of a human tuning-fork. The orchestra to which he belongs tunes up by the man's eye. The facts have been certified by the Anatomical Institute of Vienna. Not only does the musician's eye give the sound "E", but he also hears with his eye. Thanks to the curiosity aroused by his uncanny power, he always has a job, but on the other hand, when he is asleep he has only to touch the pillow with is eyes, and the sounding of the "E" wakes him up.

The law of averages states a bridge player will not hold four aces oftener than once in 360 times, but he'll hold no aces nearly one-third of his hands.

In India, elephants assisted in the work of repairing a burst water-main. The idea of training these animals as plumbers might be considered. They never forget.

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Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale.

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(Where no train service Friday, p.m., tickets sold for Friday, a.m. trains)
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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. J. T. GORDON, B.A.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
Meobeohe	.. ..	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m.

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, September 28, 1937.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1.20½
No. 2 Northern	1.16½
No. 3 Northern	1.08
No. 4	.96½
No. 5	.89½
No. 6	.77½
Feed	.63½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	1.05
2 c.w.	1.03
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.39½
3 c.w.	.36½
Ex. 1 feed	.36½
1 feed	.35
2 feed	.33
Barley—	
No. 3	.44½
No. 4	.42½
No. 5	.41
No. 6	.40½
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.75
3 c.w.	.72½
4 c.w.	.68½
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.52
2 c.w.	1.48
3 c.w.	1.30
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.43¼
Vancouver	1.35¾

Pork to Newfoundland

Canada supplied 70 per cent of the Newfoundland requirements of pork products in 1936. These products included sausages, bologna sausage, bacon and smoked ham, salted or pickled hams or bacon, and dried salt bacon.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

HUGILL'S INDICTMENT

The radio speech of J. W. Hugill, K.C., ex-attorney-general of the Alberta government, created a situation never before paralled in the history of the province since its establishment. Rarely has a premier of any British government in any part of the Empire been held up so nakedly before the electorate and subjected to such biting scorn by one, who in addition to having occupied so important an office, had been one of his closest colleagues. Dignified in the restraint of its deliverance, reasonable in the force of argument against sedition, the speech was the most formidable indictment of the actions of the premier before the bar of public opinion that has yet been heard.

Nor is the reason far to seek, for the Hon. William Aberhart, since he has appeared in public life, has shown himself to be a person of such domineering and egotistical character as head of the government that he poisons the relations of any who, in working with him, dares to express an honest opinion which differs from his own. In the case of the dismissed attorney-general, if he were to be true to his oath of office, there was no alternative but to express the opinion he did on the validity of the proposed laws.

It is a melancholy fact to record that a man who for years past has claimed to be preaching the gospel of Christ, should arrive at a point where, it can be deliberately stated, he is the most hated individual in the province, and not only by many whose duties compel them to associate with him daily, but by thousands who have never seen him, yet have suffered from his actions.

Local and District

Dr. and Mrs F. J. Netherton were visiting in Calgary from Sunday until Tuesday of this week

* * *

The Catholic ladies are planning their annual whist drive to take place on Friday, Oct 22nd.

* * *

Mrs. R. F. Allen, president of the provincial command, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion, has been awarded the King's Coronation medal.

* * *

The weather during the past week has been of a trying nature for harvest operations? The heavy rain on Wednesday of last week prevented clearing up the threshing. Rain fell heavily in the early hours of Tuesday, later turning to wet snow which made travel difficult on dirt roads. Present indications are that threshing will be held up for at least a week

* * *

Fourteen 2-bushel sacks of fall rye seed arrived on Friday last, and were distributed free to members of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association by Monday of the present week.

* * *

I. F. Shacker, mayor of Hanna, was a business visitor in Delia on Wednesday of last week in connection with the light and power franchise.

* * *

We regret to record the sudden death of Kruger Sutherland, farmer of the Michichi district, which occurred on Monday morning of this week. It is stated deceased rode a horse to a field to attend to some stock. The horse returning alone, caused search to be made and Mr. Sutherland was discovered lying by a fence. Dr. McGregor, of Drumheller, on being summoned pronounced life extinct, death being attributed to heart failure.

Growing Tobacco

The types of tobacco grown throughout the world are many and varied. Canadian production, however, is restricted to five different types. Each type has its own individual characteristics which make it particularly desirable in the manufacture of specific products. The quality, flavour, and aroma of the cured leaf determine its use. The quality of the leaf and its smoking characteristics vary greatly, depending not only upon particular soil but upon climatic conditions as well. The tobacco growing industry in Canada has experienced marked expansion in recent years and is confined to five distinct areas, each with problems peculiar to its own locality.

Climatic and soil conditions are probably the two most determining factors as to the practicability of tobacco growing in any area. The commercial value of tobacco is largely influenced by its quality (embodied in colour, texture, body, and aroma), and since quality is affected to a considerable degree by soil type, the nature of the soil, its fertility and chemical composition, in addition to many cultural practices, new fields for investigational are constantly presenting themselves. It is essential that the correct nutrative balance be maintained if increased yield and improved quality are to be obtained.

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Address ____________
Sample Copy on Request

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Third Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 21st, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 22nd, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Millions Paid in Taxes to the Dominion Government... More Millions to the Provinces and to the Municipalities... Alberta's Revenue From the Banks Boosted... Most Branches Operate at Loss... Banks Have Faith in Alberta.

CANADA'S Chartered Banks have paid in taxes, in Canada, during the last ten years $74,301,000.

We promised last week that we would tell you about the *load* of taxation we carry. Before we get along very far to-night we shall give you a very plain, short set of figures. I would like you to get a pencil and paper to take down these figures when I reveal them to you.

We shall tell you also about our earnings, our profits and dividends. Our critics have been talking a great deal about the fabulous profits we are said to make; that criticism is unfounded. Let me repeat, as I said in our first broadcast, that we believe that many critics of the banks are sincere. We, too, are sincere.

You are often told that the banks should be taxed but *we* tell you that the banks *are* taxed, and we want to tell you some things that will interest you, about the taxes we bear.

Now are you ready with that pencil and paper? We will pause for a few seconds so that you may get ready—

We are not going to ask you to take down a long list but just a few plain figures—

Well now, are you ready?

Here's the story: During the last ten years the banks have paid:

In taxes to—

The Dominion	$22,771,000
The Provinces	13,268,000
Municipalities	38,262,000

This makes the sum I gave you in starting this broadcast — a total of $74,301,000, which we have paid in taxes in ten years. The banks do not complain of fair taxation; they expect to bear their due proportion of the expense of running a Municipality, a Province or the Dominion but, because so many people have been led to believe that the banks are not taxed at all, we are telling you of the taxes that we *do* pay.

Take the case of Alberta alone. This year the Province imposed upon us a new and additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent of our paid-up capital. It amounts to $141,000 this year. Last year we paid to the Alberta Government total taxes of $81,150. This averaged out at $390 per branch. From paying $81,150, in 1936, our Alberta tax in 1937 has been boosted to a grand total of about $222,000, or nearly three times what it was before.

We have told you the story of Provincial taxes. Now we turn for a moment to Municipal taxes. In 1936 the total of taxes we paid to Alberta Municipalities amounted to $253,600.

Our total of Municipal taxes in Alberta average out at $1,219 per branch.

Let me repeat — the taxes paid by the banks in 1936 to the Province of Alberta alone averaged out at $390 per branch. In 1937 they had risen to an average of $1,115 per branch. And let me further repeat that the Alberta municipal taxes paid by the banks last year amounted to $1,219 per branch. At this rate we are now paying a total of $2,334 per branch in Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, quite regardless of the heavy Dominion taxes we bear. The Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, which are paid by the banks in Alberta, now reach the grand total of $475,600 per year.

And yet, to hear some folks speak, you'd never know that the banks are taxed at all!

Do you know that very few of the bank branches in Alberta are making *any* profit? We are now going to tell you something that has never been revealed to the public before — we are letting you in on a secret.

Now if you are ready again with your pencil and paper we will give you the actual figures for 1935, the most recent year for which complete figures are available. There were then 221 branch banks in Alberta:

Only 41 of them made any profit.

Seven of the 41 made not more than $300 in that year.

And 180 were operated at a loss.

You can figure out for yourselves what effect $141,000 in new and added taxes has had on *that* picture.

With all this newly-revealed information I have given you the picture is still incomplete, for you all know that a business such as ours cannot be carried on without some losses. Indeed the net result in Alberta for the ten years 1926 to 1935, is that after providing operating expenses and taking care of bad and doubtful debts, the banks have incurred a very substantial loss.

The money thus lost, I assure you, did not drip from the end of a fountain pen.

You may ask — "Then why do the banks continue to operate in Alberta?" We answer: "Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in Alberta's future and in the people of this Province." We feel sure that the period of hardship and drought will pass. The West has had a terrible struggle during the last seven or eight years. I remember the time, and many listeners must remember it too, when this Western country produced an export wheat crop of three to five hundred million bushels a year, when prices were high and marketing conditions were good. For years the West had, roughly speaking, from Three to Five Hundred Million Dollars in new money coming back into this country from the marketing of this newly produced wealth. Then, through fear of war and other conditions, the countries in Europe started restricting their wheat imports and growing their own. World markets collapsed. Canada's banks did not do it; fear in Europe had much to do with it. And after that came the succession of heart-breaking dry seasons that our farmers have endured. You and I know what that has meant to Alberta. It has meant that for about seven years in the Great Central Plain of this Province and for almost ten years in the South, farmers have had either no crops or poor markets, which in any case result in the same thing — little or no money.

Canada's Chartered Banks had no more to do with the collapse of the markets in Europe than they had with bringing on the drought.

The real basis of hardship in this Province, as in the other Western Provinces, is that this great annual crop of new money has not been coming in.

If Canada's banks, by any miracle of lending, could have made it come in you can be sure we would have done so; for it is by lending that we live. That is our business. The banks are a part of your community. While *you* suffer *we* cannot prosper.

I have shown you how *few* branch banks in Alberta make *any* profit and how many are losing and, on top of these losses, as I have shown you, we have an increased tax burden to carry.

Alberta audiences are intelligent—they are alive to questions of economics. Remember our responsibility to safeguard the funds of depositors. When we are losing money, if costs are increased by steep advance in taxes, what then? The alternative is either to pass on to our customers these added costs or steadily close out losing branches to a point where ends can be made to meet. Either way is a hardship to our customers and an inconvenience to their communities.

Now we turn to the matter of earnings. It is a popular misapprehension that because we pay one and one-half per cent on savings deposits and because, on the other hand, the highest interest rate we can charge by law is seven per cent, the difference between the one and one-half per cent and the seven per cent is all "velvet" — all profit. Let me point out to you why it is not so.

We have costs:

I am sure that all of my hearers are aware that no business can be carried on without costs. We pay wages. In the Province of Alberta alone during the past year we paid $2,015,000 in wages to employees. We pay rent on premises. We spend money for stationery, printing and postage. We buy water, fuel and light. We pay the enormous taxes that I have spoken to you about. We contribute heavily to pension funds and to group insurance for employees. Depreciation on bank buildings takes a large sum each year. We have also to set aside a substantial amount each year as a reserve for bad debts.

In addition to our costs there are distinct restrictions on bank earnings. Only a relatively small proportion of our loans earns the legal maximum of seven per cent. Let me tell you about these restricted earnings.

Banks must keep themselves in such a position that anybody going to the bank to withdraw his savings can get his money. We are required by statute to deposit with the Bank of Canada, earning nothing at all, a certain percentage of our depositors' funds. In addition it is necessary to keep in short-term investments a further amount upon which the yield is low. Why is this yield low? Because the bonds in which these funds are placed will mature at short date. Cash reserves of other companies as well as those of Chartered Banks are looking for this sort of investment—the type which can, of course, most readily be turned back into cash. The demand for this type of investment is great and the supply none too plentiful; therefore, the price is high —which is another way of saying that the earning—the yield—is low.

The costs of doing business, coupled with restrictions in earnings, eat up most of the difference between the one and one-half per cent we pay and the seven per cent which it is wrongly supposed we earn on all our loans.

Let us take a little instance of the earnings on a loan. Let us say a farmer borrows $100 in April, expecting to repay in the fall — say a six months' transaction. If the interest is seven per cent the gross amount of rent on this money paid to the bank is $3.50 — in other words the farmer has used $100 for six months at a rental of $3.50; but what does the bank receive net? Not $3.50, but a matter of cents only. We have taken a six months' transaction for illustration. The rate of profit is no greater if the loan runs longer. Why? Because the costs we mention are running on all the time, too.

Last year's net earnings of the Chartered Banks on all of their business everywhere amounted to only one-half of one per cent on total assets and in previous years approximately the same. What commercial business or enterprise gets along on so narrow a margin?

You often hear it said that we pay big dividends and our own published annual statements are often used against us as seeming proof. Do you know that for every dollar of dividends paid the banks pay ninety cents in taxes?

The fact is that while by law $100 is the par value of bank stock the average price at which the banks have sold their shares is $163, of which $100 has gone to Capital Account and $63 to Reserve. In addition, during the scores of years the Chartered Banks have been in business, earnings of $29 per share — instead of being paid out in dividends to shareholders—have been transferred to Reserve to add to the protection of bank depositors.

The total of a shareholder's investment is, therefore, on the average $192 per share. So an $8 dividend per share is a payment of only just over four per cent on the money invested.

Now we have dealt with taxes, earnings, costs and dividends. We have shown that banks operate upon a much smaller margin of profit than other lines of business.

We want to bring it home that the branch bank is a part of the community — *that* is true in the strongest sense. Besides giving a valuable service, banks maintain offices and staffs in scores of Alberta communities. They give opportunity of employment and a start in life to young people who take an active part in community affairs.

As a customer of public utilities, your local bank buys water, light, gas, power and fuel. It pays local taxes which go to the support of schools and hospitals and municipal institutions. It is on the job the year around, sharing your problems and taking its place as a good citizen.

And let me say that *apart* from their share of Dominion Government taxes — *apart* from any reserve for bad accounts, the Alberta Branches of Canada's Chartered Banks spent last year in taxes — Provincial and Municipal — in such things as wages, goods and other services, the *huge* sum of $3,000,139 to carry on business in Alberta. *That* was purchasing power for Alberta — and *that* money was not created out of nothing.

I hope I have made it clear that we have carried on these services throughout the long, lean years, at a loss so far as our operations in the Province of Alberta are concerned. Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in the future of Alberta and confidence in the fair judgment of its people when all of the facts are before them.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fourth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

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